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array of historical and ethical facts as convincingly triumphant over the Englishman's.

One of the most instructive chapters corrects and qualifies Matthew Arnold's well-known distinction between Greek and Celt, a distinction which he enforced by the term Titanism, expressing the Celtic extravagance and heedlessness of restraint, and fondness for hyperbolic speech and metaphor. Mr. Thomson is able, of course, to point to many examples of Titanism in Greek letters. But in all cases it is a difference of method and of emphasis that is involved, rather than a complete opposition in kind. Titanism appeals to the Romantic, and he surrenders to its fascination. The Greek feels the attraction as vividly, but he fights against it.

Particularly illuminating is the explanation of the Greek motto, 'Nothing too much!'. The impressionability of the Greeks, Mr. Thomson maintains, constantly tempted them in the direction of excess, and only their artistic temperament—much over-worked term—kept them from the licence of the Romantics. That Plato understood this, even better than Aristotle, is shown by his emphasis on the virtue, or rather virtues, of *Sophrosyne*, and this accounts for the small honor which he accords to emotion in human psychology. It is the 'tyrant', according to Plato, who gives his emotions unrestrained play.

There is just enough of the controversial and doubtful in some of Mr. Thomson's theses to stimulate thought on the part of the reader. Thus, when he says that the community-feeling in the Greek was so strong that "there was a sense in which in an ancient Agon everybody won", it seems to me that this statement might have been qualified so as to apply more strictly to the fifth century than to the fourth, when both Plato and Aristotle were protesting against the self-centered, individualistic tendencies of the citizen.

Why is it that American scholars can not or will not write such books? Is it because American publishers would fight shy of them? Signs are not wanting of a revival of Greek. It is high time that the scholar descend from his pedestal and satisfy the new curiosity.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

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CLASSICAL ARTICLES IN NON-CLASSICAL PERIODICALS VII

- Revue Critique d'Histoire et de Littérature*—Sept. 15, Plaute, *Histoire de la Comédie Romaine*, G. Michaut, reviewed by P. de Labriolle.
- Revue des Études Grecques*, XXXIII, 151—Le Conseil Athénien des Cinq Cents et la Peine de Mort, P. Cloche.
- Revue de l'Histoire des Religions*—Jan.-Apr., La Légende d'Octave-Auguste, Dieu, Sauveur, et Maître du Monde, W. Deonna; Minucius Felix et Tertullien, Th. Reinach; Archéologie Thrace, G. Seure, reviewed by J. Ebersolt [the book is a résumé of archaeological activity in Thrace, 1911-1913].
- Revue de Synthèse Historique*—XXXI, 91-93, Quelques Ouvrages Récents Relatifs à l'Histoire du Néoplatisme, P. Masson-Oursel.

Revue Générale—Oct. 15, Le Temple de Phigalie, Joseph Mélot [deals with travels in the Peloponnese].

Revue Historique—July-August, Les Privilèges Administratifs du Sénat Romain sous l'Empire et leur Disparition Graduelle au Cours du III^e Siècle, Leon Homo; Römische Geschichte, L. M. Hartman and J. Kromayer, reviewed by Ch. Lécrivain; Der Feldzug von Dyrrachium Zwischen Caesar und Pompejus, Georg Veith, reviewed by Ch. Lécrivain.

Revue Universitaire—Oct., Latin et Méthode Directe, P. Midant. [These points are considered: (1) Pourquoi apprendre le latin?, (2) Comment apprendre le latin?, (3) L'expression des idées modernes et les périodiques en latin. Under (2) there is discussion of the stress that has been laid on aural and oral work in Latin, on discussion and dictation in Latin, with careful pronunciation, aiming to give the Latin, not the French vowels, syllabification according to etymology, as *red-emptor*, not *re-emptor*, correct accentuation and quantity. M. Midant notes the University's objection to carrying on dictation in Latin, and doubts the wisdom of pronouncing the vowels after the Roman fashion].

Rivista de Filosofia—July, Pitagoras, José Vasconcelos.

Rivista d'Italia—Aug. 15, Nerone e Lucano, C. Pascal [deals with Lucan and the Conspiracy of Piso].

Rivista Storica Italiana—Jan.-June, Cicerone Giureconsulto, Emilio Costa, reviewed by Silvio Pivano; Ibis, A. Rostagni, reviewed by F. Ramorino [a study of the Ibis of Ovid].

Romanic Review—April-June, The Influence of Ovid on Crestien de Troyes, F. E. Guyer.

School and Society—Nov. 26, Formal Discipline Again, Benjamin E. James.

Scientific American—Nov., From Trireme to Dreadnaught, J. Bernard Walker [an account of the development of the warship].

Sewanee Review—Oct., The Charm of Greek Travel, W. W. Hyde; Some Latin Inscriptions, F. F. Abbott; Katharsis in Literature and in Life, Atherton Noyes; The Agamemnon of Aeschylus, translated by Gilbert Murray, reviewed by J. B. Edwards; Kostas Palamas, Poems of, translated by Aristides E. Phoutrides, reviewed by J. B. Edwards.

Studios: An Irish Quarterly Review—Sept., Homer and Babylon, Hermann Wirth, reviewed by J. J. C. ["systematizes, for the first time, in a popular-scientific manner, all that is of more or less accredited value for an understanding of the earliest interaction between the Greek and Semitic cultures . . . makes a good case for postulating a stronger Oriental influence on the Homeric poems than has been conceded heretofore"].

Syria, II—Phéniciens, Égéens et Hellènes dans la Méditerranée Primitive, R. Weil.

Weekly Review—Aug. 6, Teaching the Classics, La Rue Van Hook.

Western Pennsylvania Scholastic—Dec. 1, The Life of the Greek Boys in the Ancient Greek Schools, Henry S. Scribner.

Yale Review—Oct., From Plutarch to Strachey, Wilbur Cross [in dealing with modern biographies, the author goes back to Plutarch as a starting-point].

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